THE MODERN CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage Says a Practical Gospel Is Helpful,

Ministerial Laziness is Denounced -- The Church Needs No Apologies.

(Copyright, 1981.) WASHINGTON, D. C.—Most encouraging to all Christian workers is this discourse of Dr. Talmage while denying the accur-ery of statistics which represent Sunday audiences as diminishing; text, Hebrews x, 25, "Nor forsaking the assembling of ourselves together.'

Startling statements have been made in many of the pulpits and in some religious newspapers. It is heard over and over egain that church attendance in America is in decadence. I deny the statement by resenting some hard facts. No one will dispute the fact that there are more thrushes in America than over hefore. churches in America than ever before, one denomination averaging two new churches every day of the year. The law churches every day of the year. The law of demand and supply is as inexorable in the kingdom of God as it is in the world. More churches supplied argues more courch privileges demanded. More banks, more bankers. More factories, more manufacturers. More ships, more importers. More churches, more attendants.

In all our cities within a few years thurches have been built large enough to wallow up two or three of the old-time thurches. I cannot understand with what hind of arithmetic and slate nencil a man calculates when he comes to the concussion that church attendance in America is in occadence. Take the aggregate of the ceadence. Take the aggregate of the number of people who enter the house of the number of people who entered the house of the people who entered the house of the people who entered the pe the opposite statistics must have been most unfortunate in his church acquaint-

You are not to argue adversely because You are not to argue adversely because here and there a church is depleted. Churches have their day. Sometimes merchandise will entirely occupy a neighborhood and crowd out the churches and families ordinarily attendant upon them; ternecine strife. But there are no facts ternecine strife. But there are no facts to everthrow the statement that I have made in regard to the increasing attendance upon the house of God. Now, I am ready to admit, as every intelligent man will admit, that there are churches which have been depleted and it is high time. will admit, that there are churches which have been depleted, and it is high time that a sermon be preached for the benefit of young men who are just entering the gospel ministry and for the warning of prosperous churches as to what are the causes of decline in any case. If merchandise crowd out a church, that cannot, that cannot are the characteristics and the control of the co he helped, but under all other circum-stances decadence in church attendance is the fault either of the church or of the

Churches are often cleared of their au-diences by the attempt to transplant the modes of the past into the present. The modes and methods of fifty years ago are no more appropriate for to-day than the modes and methods of to-day will be appropriate for fifty years hence. Dr. Kirk, Dr. McElroy, Dr. Mason. Dr. De Witt, Dr. Vermilyea and hundreds of other Dr. Vermilyea and hundreds of other men iust as good as they were never lacked audiences, because they were shreast of the time in which they lived. People will not be interested in what we say unless we understand the spirit of the day in which we live. All the woebegonish statistics are given by those who are trying in our time to work with the wornout machinery of the past times. Such men might just as well throw the furnaces out of our church basements and substitute the foot stoves which our grand-mothers used to carry with them to meeting, and throw out our organs and our mothers used to carry with them to meeting, and throw out our organs and our cornets and take the old fashioned tuning fork, striking it on the knee and then lifting it to the ear to catch the pitch of the hymn, and might as well throw out our modern platforms and modern pulpits and substitute the wineglass pulpit up which the minister used to climb to the dizzy height of Mont Blanc solitariness, and then go in out of sight and shut the door after him.

The trouble begins away back in the theological seminaries. It is a shame that

larger provision is not made for ministers of religion, for the sick and the aged and the infirm who have worn themselves out the service of God. We have have evalues and soldiers' asylums for men who fought on land and sea for our country when these men have become aged or rippled, and it is a shame that larger trovision is not made for the good soldiers of Jesus Christ who have worn themselves out in battling for the Lord. But lack of provision in that respect hospitals for sick and reminaries into hospitals for sick and aged and infirm ministers.

When a man begins to go down they

give him the title of D. D. by way of reency is to elect him to a professorate in some theological seminary. There are rand exceptions to the rule, but it is often the case that the professorate in a one of classics and the faculty is the faculty is the faculty in the faculty is set to fact the preach. In more cases than one the poorest speaker in the faculty is the rofessor of elecution.

Ve want more wideawake, more ablebodied, able-minded men, more enthusiastic men, in our theological seminaries and
in the professorates—men like Addison
Alexander, who could during the week
teach young men the theory of preaching
and then on Sunday go into the pulpit
and with the thunder and lightning of
thristian eloquence show them how. What
would you think of a faculty of unsuccessful merchants to train young merchants ful merchants to train young merchants or a faculty of unsuccessful lawyers to train young lawyers?
It is often the case that theological sem-

ioaries cut a man and elip him and square him and mo'd him and bore him and twist him until all the individual is gone out of him, and he is only a poor copy of a man who was elected to a professorate lecause he could not preach.

We want less dead wood in the theologi-

cal seminaries and more flaming evangels. cannot teach others how to

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, a clergyman accustomed on the Sabbath to preach to an audience of two or three hundred people in an audience from that could hold 1500 was appointed to preach a sermon on how to reach the preach a sermon on how to reach the masses! I am told the incongruity was too much for the risibilities of many of the clergy in the audience. Now, a young man coming out from such bedwarfing intiuences, how can be enter into the most fluences, how can he enter into the wants and the woes and the sympathies of peoile who want on the Lord's day a practial gospel that will help them all the

Yeek and help them forever?
Young ministers are told they must not as an abstraction. Many a minister such a way that he preached to an au-dience of 500 down to 200 and from 200 to 00 and from 100 to fifty and from fifty to iventy and on down until there was but little left save the sexton, who was paid to stay until the service was over and lock up! There is a great deal of cant about Carist and Him crucified. It is not thrist and Him crucified as an abstracbut as an omnipotent sympathy applied to all the wants and woes of our

s every domestic, social, financial, ditical, national struggle, a Christ for the parlor, a Christ for the nursery, a Christ for the kitchen, a Christ for the barn, a Christ for the street, a Christ for the store, a Christ for the banking house, a Christ for the factory, a Christ for the Congressional assembly, a Christ for the court room, a Christ for every trial and

Ob, my brethren in the Christian minis ry, we must somehow get our shoulder under the burden of the people on the Yord's day and give them a good stout lift, and we can do it. We have it all our own way. It is a great pity if, with the floor clear and no interruption, we canot during the course of an hour get our ymn and our prayer or our sermon pr he'n of God, lift the nearle, body, mind

and soul. clear out of their sins, tempta-

I think that ministerial laziness often empties the church of auditors. Hearers who are intelligent through reading newspapers and by active association in business circles will not on the Sabbath sit and listen to platitudes. Hearers will not come to sermons which have in them no important facts, no information, no fire. The ring power, no adaptation, no fire. The new will not listen to the puloit unless at least on the subject that day under discussion, the pulnit knows more than the pew. Ministerial laziness has cleared out many churches. Such ministers saunter around from parlor to parlor under the name of pastoral visitation and go gadding about through the village or the city on crrands of complete nothingness and wrap their brains around a cigar and smoke them up and then on Saturday afternoon but a few crude thoughts together and on Sunday morning wonder that the theme of Christ and Him crucified does not bring a large audience, and on Monday sit down and write jeremiads for the religious newspapers about the decadence of church attendance.

People will not go to church merely as a matter of duty. There will not next Sabbath be a thousand people in any city who will get up in the morning and say: ding about through the village or the city

"The Bible says I must go to church. It is my duty to go to church; therefore I will go to church." The vast multitude of wears, who go to church so to church be a church to the church says to church so to church says to church say will go to church." The vast multitude of people who go to church go to church be cause they like it, and the multitude of people who stay away from church stay away because they do not like it. I am not speaking about the way the world ought to be: I am speaking about the way the world is. Taking things are they are, we must make the centripetal force of the church mightier than the centringal. We must make our churches magnets to draw church mightier than the centrifugal. We must make our churches magnets to draw the people thereunto, so that a man will feel uneasy if he does not go to church, saying: "I wish I had gone this morning. I wonder if I can't dress ret and get there in time. It is 11 o'clock: now they are singing. It is half nast 11; now they are preaching. I wonder when the folks will be home to tell us what was said, what has been going on."

When the impression is confirmed that our churches, by architecture, by music, by sociality and by sermon, shall be made the most attractive places on earth, then we will want twice as many churches as en going on. we will want twice as large, and then we have now, twice as large, and then they will not half accommodate the peo-

ple.

Therefore, my brother Christian worker, if you and I find two illustrations for a religious subject, and the one is a Bible illustration and the other is outside the Bible, I will take the latter because I want to be like my Master. Looking across to a hill, Christ saw the city of

Jerusalem.

Talking to the people about the conspicuity of Christian example, He said: "The world is looking at you; be careful, A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid." A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid."
While He was speaking of the divine care
of God's children a bird flew past. He
said, "Behold the ravens." Then, looking down into the valley, all covered at
that season with flowers, He said, "Consider the lilies."
Oh. my brother Christian workers,
what is the use of our going away off in
some obscure part of history or on the
other side of the earth to get an illustration when the earth and the heavens are
full of illustrations?
Oh. Christian workers, we have got to

Oh, Christian workers, we have got to freshen up. What is the use of our going back in the Christian classics to find an pack in the Christian classics to find an illustration of the victorious Christian deathbed when my personal friend, Alfred Cookman, a few years ago went away in as imperial grandeur as did Edward Parses. Is it any less an illustration to me and

to you because I met him a few weeks before in front of Trinity Church, Broadway, and I said: "Cookman, you look as if you were working too hard?" Where in all the classics is there such a story as that of Cookman, when in his last moment he cried: "I am sweeping through the that of Cookman, when in his last moment he cried: "I am sweeping through the gates washed in the blood of the Lamb?"
Oh, fellow Christian workers, what is the use of our being stale and obsolete and ancient when all around us are these evidences of God's grace, God's deliver-ance, God's mercy and God's wisdom? We have got to freshen up in our sermons, reshen up in our songs, freshen up in our zeal, freshen up in our consecration, and if we do it, my brethren and sisters, we will no more have to coax people to come to church than if you throw corn on the ground you have to coax pigeons to come and eat it, no more than you would have to coax a tired horse to eat the oats you throw in his manger. Yes, we must freshen up in our Sunday-schools and in our prayer meetings and in

our pulpits. It is high time that the church of God to stopped writing apologies for the church. Let the men who are on the outside, who despise religion, write the apologies. If any people do not want the church, they need not have it. It is a free country. If any man does not want the gospel, he need not have it. It is a free country. But you go out, oh, people of God, and give the gospel to the millions of America who do want it.

It is high time we stop skirmishing and bring on a general engagement. I want to live to see the Armageddon, all the armies of heaven and hell in battle array, for I know our Conqueror on the white horse will gain the day. Let the church of

horse will gain the day. Let the church of God be devoted to nothing else, but go right on to this conquest.

When Moses with his army was trying to conquer the Ethiopians profane history says it was expected that he would go in a roundabout way and come by the banks of the river, as other armies had done of the river, as other armies had done, because the straight route was infested with snakes, and no army and no man had dared to go across this serpent infested region. But Moses surprised them. He sent his men out to gather up ibises. The ibis is a bird celebrated for serpent slaying, and these ibises were gathered into crates and into baskets, and they were carried at the head of the army of Moses, and coming up to the serpent in-Moses, and coming up to the serpent in-fested region the crates were opened and the ibises flew forth, and the way was cleared, and the army of Moses marched right on and came so unexpectedly on the Ethiopians that they flew in wild dismay. O church of God, you are not to march to a roundabout way, but to go straight forward, depending upon winged influ-ences to clear the way. Hosts of the livences to clear the way. Hosts of the living God, march on, march on! Church attendance, large now, is going to be larger yet. The sky is brightening in every direction. I am glad for the boy and girl five years old; I think they may see the millennium. The wheel of Christian progress has never made one revolution backward. The world moves, the kingdom advances. All nations will yet salute the standards of Prince Immanuel. To Him be glory in the church throughout all ages. Amen!

Phosphorescense and Photography. A writer in Nature, F. Jervis-Smith gives the following account of a method adopted by him for getting reproductions of pictures or writings from books. He says he coats a piece o. cardboard with a phosphorescent substance and after a sufficient exposure

of it to the light of the sun or an are light he places it at the back of an engraving or writing he desires to copy. On the face of the engraving or writing he then places a dry photographic plate and closes the book for a certain time, depending on the nature or thickness of the paper used in the book, which, he says, varies from eighteen to sixty minutes, after which the plate is withdrawn and stored for development, the operation being done under a cloth which covers the book

The inspiration of oxygen has permitted aeronauts to ascend to hights where their lives would have been unsafe had they depended alone on the thin air of these high regions. The oxygen is breathed in through a tube held to the mouth.

and shuts off all light. The results, he

concludes, are sufficiently good for

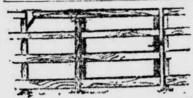
most purposes.

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The Farm Hand. A farm hand is not easily procured. What the farmer wants is a man who knows what to do without being inworth but little to a farmer the first year. There is much to learn to do Stock and Home. and to be done at the right time.

A "Kept Shut" Gate.

A great deal of loss occurs each year leaving open of some gate. It may be one's own or a neighbor's stock that does the damage-it was the fault of the open gateway. The cut shows a



gate that will always stay shut, unless one holds it open. A stout spiral spring pulls the gate to, whichever way it is opened, the spring being attached to the extended upper rail of the gate as shown in the sketch .- Orange Judd Farmer.

The Moulting Period.

When the fawls begin to moult they will require about three months in order to produce new feathers, but the time for moulting may be reduced by feeding oily food, such as sunflower seed, oil cake or linseed meal. First put the hen on a low diet, giving little or no food except lean meat, so as to reduce them in flesh, and then begin with the oily food, which will cause them to drop their feathers rapidly. To produce feathers (the new ones) they should be fed ground bone, lean meat and also a little sulphur daily, allowing but a small quantity of oily feed after the old feathers are thrown off. During the warm season little or no grain should be given. Feathers consist largely of the nitrogeneous elements and also contain considerable sulphur, hence the food need not be of a kind that is fattening.

The Difference Between Stock.

A Kansas farmer says it costs from \$35 to \$40 a year to feed a cow in Kansas, if well kept. One hundred and fifty pounds of butter at twenty cents will bring \$30; calf at six months. \$6. Where is the prefit in this kind of stock? A thoroughbred cow could make 300 pounds of butter a year. which will bring, at twenty cents, \$60; calf. \$25 to \$50. Note the difference.

Experienced dairymen declare that t costs no more for the food consumed by a cow that produces 300 pounds of butter per year than for one producing 150 pounds. The two kinds of cows will eat about the same quantity of food, but one will convert more food into milk and butter than the other. This fact demonstrates the importance of the breed. The cost of butter from the better cow is consequently one-half less than that from the other, and gives a profit, while other cows in the herd may entail loss.

A Field Toolbox.

forth from field to house and from house to field for tools and seeds, some of which have been forgotten on the first trip, entails much needless labor upon the farmer. An excellent plan s to have a long, commodious box that will hold all the general tools, the seed and the commercial fertilizer, and to take in all necessary articles to the field and to keep them there. The box should therefore shed water and should be provided with lock and key.



If made in the form shown in the cut a horse can be bitched to it, when it ean be drawn to the field without loading it upon a drag or cart. The bottom boards ran lengthwise and project in front, turning up to enable the box to pass readily over any inequalities in the ground. Such a device will might be lost in going for articles that by this plan are always right at hand. -New York Tribune.

Digher Priced Farm Lands.

We are gratified with many cridences of the fulfilment of predictions we made many years ago about improved methods of cultivation that would ultimately oe forced upon farmers by the increased value of farming lands that the decreasing public domain and increasing population would inevitably cause. The increased value has come, and with it are coming the better methods of farming. The effect of this new order will be both gratifying and profitable. It means a reduction in the size of farms, dividing the large farms of the fathers among the children, because the latter cannot so easily get a farm away from the ancestral acres as before. This means that the old acres, with their several drift. Another seems born for work, owners, will produce much mere than and finds his greatest enjoyment in they did under the former regime, beeause necessity compels it. It also means a denser population to a given and labor to the cultivation of the area, another great advantage, for it insures more contributions to roadmaking, to school support and all other public enterprises, raising their stand ard and lessening their per capita cost at the same time.

Concentration of effort and of population will result in advantages that realized. The country will probably grow in beauty as well as in utility, 14 American Cultivator. for the places that were waste and unsightly when land was cheap and population scarce will be drained and grubbed into a condition of fertility that will make them bud and blossom as the rose. There will be mere hotues, which will mean more grover, old. more gardens, more fruit, more of the beauty of a country as well as to the exceeding \$350,000,000.

happiness of its people. Higher priced lands are gratifying to their owners, but they mean much more than the dollars involved in the increased value. for they mean enlarging intelligence. better social conditions, better culture of the mind as well as the field, and broader and higher views of life, all of which work for the building of a better citizenship, the most essential structed. The inexperienced man is of all productions, especially under a popular form of government.-Farm.

Solling and Pasturing Soiling will be found an excellent substitute for pastures where land is from accidents that come from the high priced, or too scarce to devote any of it to that purpose. Soiling saves feed and labor. An acre of oats, clover or orchard grass, for instance, will feed as many as twenty cows, two or three days, and an acre of halfgrown corn will feed that number for twice that length of time, and if full grown, much longer. The saving is apparent when we consider that this rumber of cows would use up an acre of pasture in a day. Furthermore, in soiling, all the ground can be made to produce two crops, and some of it three; and, although the pasture will keep on growing, it will not grow so fast as crops on plowed ground. Besides the croppings and tramping of the stock will greatly retard growth. On the other hand when the crop is fed to the stock all the manure can be gathered up and put on the fields

as it may be wanted, which of itself is an important item. There is great economy in soiling in dairy farming on high-priced land, and where there is market for all kinds of produce. Under such circumstances to use land for pasture would not only be a direct less of money, but of opportunity of making it. The market crops, beginning with green peas, for instance, and followed with green beans, sweet corn, melons, cabbage, etc., furnishes sufficient waste per acre to feed at least two cows, and a few acres of clover, orchard grass, rye, oats, beets and other roots will feed a great many more. Thus the profits from this source would be considerable, and would ne cessitate but little additional expendi-

ture of time or money. The crops for summer soiling usually begin with winter rye, which comes first, and can be cut in May. It is an excellent change from dry to green food. Clover and other grasses follow in close succession; then early rown corn, oats, peas and other crops. Corn, however, may be sown every two or three weeks until August. In summer sheds with stalls to feed in are preferable, but in winter the stock should be sheltered and fed in stables or barns, provided with stalls, and here cleanliness and good ventilation should be secured and the stock supplied with pure water. In changing from green food to dry care should be taken that the change be not too sudden, especially with milch cows. As the green feed becomes insufficient cut up some early cured hay or clover and mix with a little bran or mill feed. This will serve to keep up not only the quantity but the quality of the milk and butter. - Agricultur "pi-

The Cost of Quality.

Quality is always an important facter in disposing of farm products, but To be continually going back and in many cases its cost to the farmer is practically nothing. In the matter of butter making it costs absolutely no more to make a high grade quality than inferior butter. Even the cost of extra labor in keeping things clean and sweet about the dairy cannot be counted, for it really does not take soore work to keen things clean than to let them go dirty. It is merely a question of method and system. If one adopts a system in handling everything about the dairy he will find that time and labor are actually saved. while the results are more than doubied. The slovenly man or woman enly adds to his or her labors. It is carelessness that produces accidents and misfortunes.

Quality is worth a good deal in the market. Whether it is butter, fruits or vegetables or animals that one is selling, the determining factor is the applity of the goods. The extra payment received for good quality most generally represents the difference between profit and loss. The farmers who find that no branch of farming pays are usually those who pay little regard to the quality of their goods.

In some lines of work on the farm quality does cost. It may in some enses east more to raise fine fruits save many steps and much time that | than poor ones. To begin with, fine seeds or trees usually sell for a trifle more than ordinary ones. This initial cost is further added to by the extra labor of cultivation, spraying, packing and marketing. It is hardly true to say that it costs as much to raise inferior fruits, which will take care of themselves, as it does to produce fancy grades. There is always extra cultivation, which must be paid for in labor or money, and extra care in protecting the fruits from insects and blights.

But the difference is not so great as it may seem to some. This is due to organization and system. If one orders his work after some good plan which will save time and worry, the difference will bardly be noticed. Sometimes the difference is summed up in the working capacity of the individuals. One prefers to idle most of the time and let things on the farm cultivating and improving his crops. If we are not willing to give our time crops in the best possible manner we have no business calling ourselves farmers. We are on the farm to plant. cultivate and harvest. All this takes labor, brains and constant strivings. The man who is not willing to pay the price must fail. The secret of good farming is quality, and that can but few are able to comprehend until be obtained only by careful planning and intelligent work .- W. E. Edwards.

> Archie, the huge elephant that carried the Prince of Wales through India during his visit there, nearly thirty years ago, died recently near London. The animal was over seventy years

comforts and luxuries of life, and Over 8000 dealers earry on the these things add immencely to the world's diamond trade, with a stock

The Average American Is Well Fed.

The famiy of the average American lives on a scale and a daily diet which would be regarded in Europe as lavish, such a one as can be afforded there only by the rich. His table is spread with abundance, not only with articles of domestic production, but of imported food For example, his family conumes annually 1250 pounds of wheat flour, and 600 pounds of oat and corn meal, 750 pounds of meat, about two pounds per day; 750 pounds of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 300 pounds of sugar. He is the greatest coffee drinker on earth, one pound per week being required for the family's consumption. Of tea, however, he uses little, five pounds per year sufficing for his reeds. His table costs him \$16 per month. He eats three meals per day, taking his dinner at noon. He retires between nine and ten at night, and rises at six in the morning.

The Uselessness of It All.

"Come," said Adam after the edict of expulsion had been promulgated, "we

must be getting out of here."
"Now, Adam," expostulated Eve "what is the use of your talking to me? Haven't you seen what those scientific slobs out at Denver have been saying about us? We're simply myths. We don't exist. I wish you'd go and chase yourself. You give me the meg

And Eve sat down on a mythical log and combed her fictitious hair with her imaginary fingers.

Logical, Perhaps.

"The meek shall inherit the earth." said the Sunday School teacher. "Now children, while we are on this subject can any of you tell me who was the meekest man?

The scholars were silent, and the teacher said! His name began with M. Don't you emember? I will tell you the first two

letters. They are M-o. Morgan-Pierpont Morgan!" came chorus from the class.

Unmaking History.

Just at this moment the scouts came in with the report that the Rubicon was easily fordable.

Well," said Maj.-Gen. Julius Ceasar, with a chuckle, "according to the latest researches of the antiquarians we didn't cross it at all. Why should we seek to bolster up an exploded fiction? We will go around the pitiful little stream. Whereupon he finished the game of pedro he was playing and subsequently entered Italy proper by another route.

Lots of Room. Wife-There's a burglar in the cel-

lar, Henry. Husband-Well, my dear, we ought o be thankful that we are upstairs. Wife-But he'll come upstairs.

Husband-Then we'll go down into the cellar, my dear. Surely a ten-roomed house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding.

Ernestine had learned the word "rat" at school. The teacher pointed to the word "at" and asked her what it was. She said, "Is is some part of a rat, but I

don't know which part it is.

A Little Learning.

Too Often the Case. Too bad he drinks. Otherwise he seems such a promising young man. "True! The trouble is he never ful-fils because he fills full."

We refund 10c, for every package of Pur-NAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfac-tion. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

The shortest terms of Governors are in Massachusetts and Rhode Island - o year each.

It's the hard rubs of the world that make a man bright.

There is more Caterrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing cure with local treatment, pronounced it curable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co.. Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F.J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

South Dakota has more Indians (11,000) than any other State. Of the Territories Indian Territory has 56,000 and Arizona

Best For the Bowels

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The longest State is California (770 miles; the widest, Texas (760). The next in breadth is Montana (580). FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervou

ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa. The girl who is lost in admiration easily finds herself in love.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colie. 25e a bott e

Times must be pretty hard when a man can't even collect his thoughts.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consum has an equal for coughs and colds. F. Boyan, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 120). Taking everything into consideration

"The Cradle Rules the World"

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Conquers Pain

The Preacher's Lack.

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be equalled at a

pepsia, sick headache.

making your hair grow.

this work, either.

"I want to tell you a good one," and Dr. George H. Ide's eyes sparkled and the muscles of his anatomy gathered and relaxed and gathered and relaxed again.

In a church not a thousand miles from Milwaukee a railroad conductor attended services recently. It was the first time he had ever been seen in a church and his presence caused quite a The preacher preached his sermon, and then, reluctant to lose the opportunity to make a lasting impression, he traveled over the same ground in lan-

guage more impressive and spun his discourse out into unwarranted length. "When the service ended one of my lea-that is, one of the deacons of the church-waited for the railroader and, accosting him, inquired:

'How did you like the sermon?' "It was all right." "'You enjoyed it, did you?'

"Yes, it was a very good sermon."
"I suppose we shall have the pleasare of seeing you at church again. 'I don't know; I may come. There's only one trouble with that parson of

And pray, what is that?" "'He doesn't appear to have very good terminal facilities.' "The deacon had nothing further to

Solilequies in the Shade.

When a man flatters himsef that he knows a woman, he-flatters himself. The most effective argument a charmng woman can use to a man is an apcaling "Don't you think so?"

When a girl says emphatically that he won't, it is merally certain that she will; when she says she will, will she? The greatest lack of logic is displayed y the man who reasons logically with woman.

The girl who judges a man from the curl of his mustache does not deserve nuch sympathy when she is disilluioned.

The gaudy tinsel of admiration is surer bait for woman than the gold of Man loves to be praised for his intui-tion, woman for her logic. As a rule,

neither possesses either. It is always a matter of surprise that thers should take their worries so much to heart; also that they make so light of ours.



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